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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor and for publication, but no evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG, 2nd October, 1902.

THE most interesting feature in the scheme for a new dock laid by the Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, before the shareholders is undoubtedly the conditions under which the Government propose to grant a lease of the necessary land for the purpose, at least so far as the general public are concerned. With the cost of the proposed dock the outside public have nothing to do, but they certainly like to know how the local Government redeems the pledge held out some years ago to do what it could to encourage and foster industrial enterprise. Let us see, therefore, the manner in which they go about the task. Two offers made by the Dock Company to the Admiralty, in 1895 and 1897 respectively, to construct a large new graving dock, on condition of receiving a free grant towards the cost, having both been declined without any counter-proposal being made, the project for a new dock to be erected at the sole cost of the Company was mooted in 1899 and negotiations opened with the Colonial Government for a piece of ground for the purpose. Now was the opportunity for the Government to exhibit its liberality and prove its desire to aid industrial enterprise in the Colony. This was done in a striking manner. After two years of discussion, otherwise haggling and procrastination, the Government at length agreed to lease the ground—or rather the land and water—required, on the following terms:—The area, comprising 1,338,312 square feet, is to be granted on a lease of ninety-nine years at the rate of 27½ cents per square foot, at a Crown rent of \$850 per acre, or \$10,920 per annum, the lease to be renewable for one term of a like period on a reassessed Crown rent. The lease is to be

hampered with no less than eleven special conditions, some of which involve outlay and others great responsibility. To begin with, the Admiralty, although not contributing a cent towards the expense of making the new dock, is to be specially considered. The plans are to be submitted to the Naval Authorities and every endeavour made to meet their wishes; the dock is to be capable of accommodating a first-class battleship; the Company are to commence its construction at once and complete it as soon as possible; and, finally, His Majesty's ships are to have prior right of entrance to the dock over all vessels in time of war or whenever the senior Naval officer considers their safety necessitates it. The Military authorities have then to be considered. The Company are to construct an approach route with suitable pier for access to Kowloon East Battery in a position satisfactory to the Military authorities. The Company is also to incur the cost of moving Military telephone-cables which may be made necessary by the transfer of land, including the erection of cable-huts and digging up and burying land-cables, the latter to be laid as far as possible along the new road to Kowloon East Battery. The War Department is even to be relieved of responsibility for any damage caused by firing by the battery just named. The local Government is also to receive a special concession, in the shape of a strip of land fifty feet in width adjoining and to the east of Gillies Avenue and extending from the Harbour to Berkeley Street. There is also a proviso that the Company is to bear the expense of forming a new cable reserve and shifting the existing cables thereto. The reclamation to be completed in five years from date of purchase.

It must be conceded that for an administration anxious to encourage the extension of local industries the Government of Sir HENRY BLAKE seems to have developed a talent for driving a hard bargain. Some few years ago the Hongkong Government—before the advent of Mr. OAMSBY, who was very keen on selling land—sold to the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, the site of its present works at Hok-On for two cents per square foot. When two or three years later Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE applied for a large area between Quarry Bay and Shaukiwan for the purposes of a dock and shipyard, part of the lots being marine and part inland, but involving costly and extensive reclamation, the Government advanced a rate to ten cents per square foot for a term of only 99 years, with the option of another similar period on re-assessment. Even this rate was only obtained with difficulty, and not until a broad hint had been given that the utmost limits of the purchases had been reached. Considering that the fifty-two acres thus acquired were totally unproductive and a large proportion under water, and that they were to be turned into a great revenue-producing district, the Government could not be accused of any undue liberality in their dealings with the enterprising house of Tai-ko. What shall be said of their attempt to squeeze the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company to the tune of \$383,812 for a site for a dock, which they stipulate is to be primarily always at the disposal of the Admiralty, besides further weighting the lease with other burdensome conditions? The area to be leased is for the most part under water, and it would have to be reclaimed at great cost, and for some four years at least the heavy Crown rent (amounting for that term to \$43,680) would have to be paid while the property was wholly unproductive. Meanwhile the loss of interest on the purchase-money would foot up to the respectable sum of \$100,245.98. The net cost of the land to the Dock Company before it could be made to yield a cent of income would be, including interest on the Crown rent, \$532,807.02. It must be admitted that these figures do not suggest any sentimental partiality in favour of industrial enterprises on the part of the Government. On the contrary it would accord to the impartial onlooker—that the Government, taking full advantage of the apparent necessity of the Dock Company, had determined to exercise its power to the utmost, and to drive the hardest bargain possible. This is clearly what they have done. In doing it, however, like many other skinflints, they will find they have only overreached themselves and betrayed the interests of the tax-payers. Had they, when negotiations were first opened for the site, hastened to concede it at a cost of three cents per square foot—which would have been ample, considering the conditions attached to the lease—they would have gained the substantial sum of \$41,681 for the Treasury, and have soon been able, in addition to the Crown rent, to have collected a large addition to revenue from municipal rates. This opportunity has been lost. The time has now gone by for constructing the dock, owing mainly to the Government's greed and procrastination, and the outrageous proposal now placed before them will be indignantly

rejected by the shareholders. At least so we believe. It passes our comprehension, moreover; how men of business like the directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, could ever for a moment have hearkened to such a proposal or agreed to submit it to the shareholders.

To-day being the Jewish New Year, special services will be held in the Synagogue.

The new Civil Service C.C. will play a practice match at Happy Valley on Saturday next.

Among the passengers expected by the Korea is Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner for the St. Louis Exposition, who returns to Hongkong for a very short stay before he proceeds on his tour.

At the Gymkhana meeting on Saturday week the band in attendance will be that of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, by kind permission of Col. Bortie and Officers. The entries for the various events close at 5 p.m. on Monday next.

Major E. L. C. Berger, Commanding the Hongkong Regiment, informs us that the farewell review of the Regiment by H.E. the Governor will take place at the Happy Valley at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, 10th inst., instead of on Saturday, 11th inst.

Another account of the siege of Peking was to be published on the 10th September by Messrs. Pearson. The author is Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, an officer of the British contingent of the international force. He deals specially with the part played by the Indian troops during the campaign.

On the 23rd ult. the Chinese Emperor and the Empress Dowager received Admiral Geissler, Commander of the German Squadron, and Baron von der Goltz, German *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, in the Summer Palace, where, with the only exception of H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, no foreigner had until now an audience.

The Marquis de Grimaldi, who has been Italian Consul-General in Singapore and who has also acted as Consul-General for Portugal there, has been invested with the Order of the Conception by His Majesty the King of Portugal in recognition of his Consular services. The Marquis is leaving Singapore shortly to take up the Consular post in Cape Town for Italy.

The British Consul-General at Barcelona states, in his last report, that the exportation of Barcelona manufactures to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines continues to decline. Last year it amounted only to £72,000, against £380,000 in 1900 and £1,900,000 in 1899. These markets are no longer of material importance to the main centre of Spanish manufacturing industry.

The U.S. transport *Sheridan* has eclipsed the *Hancock*, the former record-breaker, on her last trip across the Pacific, having made the run from San Francisco to Guam in 17 days 16 hours and 15 minutes, and from Guam to Manila in 4 days 19 hours and 42 minutes, making her complete steaming record from San Francisco to Manila 23 days, 11 hours and 47 minutes.

"Diplomatic," writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—"The Bismarckian mechanism made for peace because it was a coalition of the Haves; the coming combination will be an alliance of the Have-nots. Russia, France, and Italy are all Powers with grievances to avenge, with lost provinces to redeem, with disturbing ambitions to realise. Hence we must be prepared in the near future, if not for actual catastrophe, at any rate for an era of instability and unrest; Russia as a Have-not is a rather original idea."

The *Hankow* correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes:—"Dr. Martin is here looking well and hearty. There has been a very successful distribution of books at the Triennial Examination in Hanks. The missionaries were allowed to distribute the books within the barriers of the Examination Hall. I hear the British Government are negotiating for Mr. Molokoff's house. The Kaiting extension terms and extent of the estate have been agreed upon. There are only the terms and method of payment now in dispute."

A petition for the reprieve of Gouin (who was executed last week for the murder of a ricksha-coulee) was sent to the Straits Government, but it was not accepted. The *Singapore Free Press* understands that Gouin confessed his guilt, alleging that he committed the crime in consequence of fear of retaliation on the part of the ricksha-puller when he refused to give him the money he demanded. Gouin was also said to have stated that he did not think that the injuries he had inflicted on the Chinaman were fatal, and therefore he did not deem it expedient to make good his escape at the time.

The *Straits Times* says:—"Why Paris should be flattered by the appointment of a Japanese as legal adviser to the Siamese Government is one of those things which is new and will probably long remain a mystery. For some years past—at least the past three—the Siamese Ministry of Justice has possessed a Japanese adviser in the person of Dr. T. Masao, LL.B., LL.M., D.C.L., etc. And we believe that without in the least casting reflections on the other legal advisers to the Siamese Government, we may say that Dr. Masao has done yeoman's service. During the past couple of years he, Mr. C. Schlessner and H. R. H. the Minister of Justice have completely re-cast the Code of Criminal Law. And we believe we are not far wrong in saying that the lion's share of this work has fallen upon Dr. Masao, who is an exceptionally brilliant and clever jurist."

The Crown Prince of Siam left France for England last week.

The English mail of the 30th August was delivered in London on the 29th of last month.

A number of Japanese engineers have been engaged for the Canton-Hankow railway works, and are now on their way South.

The M.B.K.S. *Kachidate Maru*, with a full cargo of coal for Hongkong, struck a rock outside Kuchino on the 12th ult., losing one of her propeller blades.

The principal Chinese employees of the National Bank of China, Ltd., Yokohama, being charged with defrauding the bank of 60,000 yen, committed suicide in prison on the 17th ult.

A telegram, dated Tientsin, 26th August, says that M. Gabriel, driving a Mors motor-car, has succeeded in lowering the world's automobile record for a kilometre to 26.2 sec., travelling at the rate of 186 1-3 kilometres an hour.

The Rajah of Telokin who was recently taken to Singapore by the Siamese authorities has been permitted to return to his State; but the Rajah of Ligor who was taken at the same time is still held captive at Singapore, says the *Straits Times*.

A Buffalo, U.S., despatch states that while visiting the Star Theatre of that city on the night of the 27th August, Grand Duke Boris of Russia was hustled into the street by one of the porters for an infraction of the rule prohibiting smoking in the theatre lobby.

The Blm Fannell steamer *Diomed*, which sailed for home yesterday, has on board naval details on relief from this station. The *Diomed* was flying the paying-off pennant, without which Jack regards his return home as a ceremony short of its most important feature.

The stonemasonry business of C. Nickel & Co. in Kobe is being turned into a limited liability company with a capital of 125,000 yen in 5,000 shares of 25 yen each. The average net yearly profit of the business in the last 3 years has been 51,188 yen. There is also a debenture issue of \$50,000 at 8 per cent.

On the 26th ult. the U.S. transport *Sheridan* brought back to Manila the Filipino exiles from Guam. Among the thirty-nine released political prisoners Señor Apolinario Mabini was missing. The veteran insurgent wants to take the oath of allegiance in Manila and refuses to take it at Guam. Mabini, it is also said, is paralysed in his right side, and, feeling keenly about returning to Manila in a crippled condition, prefers to spend his remaining days in obscurity rather than return to the scenes where he was a leader in the events following the 1st May, 1898.

Messrs. J. F. Lehmann, of Munich, have acquired the copyright for all countries of the memoirs which Mr. Kruger has been engaged this year in dictating to two Boer officials who enjoyed his special confidence. Herr A. Schwaibler, the editor of the *Burenfreund*, who has been largely connected with pro-Boer literature, was summoned to Utrecht for consultation as to the publication of this work, for which there have been, it is stated, a number of competitors from all parts of the world, and especially from America. Messrs. Lehmann propose to issue the memoirs in November simultaneously in several languages.

The *New York Tribune* publishes an interview with Mr. Chaney Dewar, who, in referring to the different ways in which the Monroe doctrine is viewed in England and on the Continent, said that, while the Continental people assert that the doctrine can never be upheld, the English regard it as a good thing, for the reason that in the event of a European war against England the latter knows she would not have to fear for Canada and the West Indies, as the United States would have to maintain their integrity, leaving England free to use all her ships and other resources elsewhere. England, added Mr. Dewar, regards the Monroe doctrine as a wise policy, while the Continent spurns it as insolent, arrogant, and untenable.

We have already learnt by telegraph that the Russian Press has been paying attention to the subject of Afghanistan. The *Novoye Vremya* expresses regret at the absolutely abnormal condition of the relations between Russia and Afghanistan. The latter country, the journal says, has for the last 20 years remained quite inaccessible to Russian influence. The journal further asks if the time has not now come to remove the anomalies existing in Russo-Afghan relations in view of the fact that, as is admitted by the Anglo-Indian Press, the relations between the new Amir, Habibullah and the British are not very cordial. "We have," continues the *Novoye Vremya*, "no intention of striking at the independence of Afghanistan—Great Britain may rest assured on this point, but to have normal relations with this neighbouring State, to enjoy the right of penetrating within her borders, to develop commercial relations with her, and to have a representative at Kabul, constitute from the point of view of Russian interests an incontestably legitimate desire, and at the same time an indispensable object to be attained."

THE NEILL-FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Mr. Frawley's representative in Hongkong, Mr. B. D. Kimmond, informed us yesterday that the Company is expected to arrive here on the *Korea* on Saturday morning and will give a performance of *Secret Service* on Saturday night. On Monday *Lord and Lady Algy* will be put on, and the *Boatella Maru* will be kept back till noon on Tuesday to take the Company down to Manila for their season.

Mr. Kimmond also requests us to state that all reservations of seats already made will be held open until 5 o'clock tonight. Seats not taken up by then will be offered for sale.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS SERVICE.

LONDON, 29th September.

DEATH OF EMILE ZOLA.

Emile Zola has been found dead in his home, the cause being accidental asphyxiation. His wife is also affected, and seriously ill.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

The *Shipping Gazette* states that the P. & O. and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has decided to make Southampton its home port.

LONDON, 29th September.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HEALTH.

A rise in President Roosevelt's temperature, and increase of the local symptoms, have necessitated the making of an incision exposing the bone of the leg, which has been found to be slightly affected. The physicians in attendance are confident of the President's recovery.

THE SHANHAIKWAN RAILWAY—

RELATED INFORMATION.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister at Peking, has been instructed to begin the restoration to China of the Shanhaikwan railway immediately. The *Standard's* Tientsin correspondent telegraphs that the Russians restored their section to China on the 26th inst.

LONDON, 29th September.

THE DEATH OF EMILE ZOLA.

M. and Madame Zola retired to bed at ten yesterday evening, and it is supposed that a defective fuse in a stove which they had in their room caused an accumulation of poisonous fumes. Madame Zola is now out of danger. The rumours of suicide in the case of M. Zola, which were current, are absolutely baseless.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

The Montana Republican Convention has endorsed the re-election of President Roosevelt.

THE CRIMES ACT IN IRELAND.

The Editor and Manager of the newspaper *Irish People* have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the Secretary of the Irish League at East Limerick to three months' imprisonment, for intimidation.

MODICA.

We learn that Modica, the scene of the recent tidal wave, is not altogether inland. That is to say, while the actual town is situated as we described it two days ago at about ten miles' distance from the coast, there is too a station actually on the coast-line, also known by the name of Modica. This, therefore, must be the place visited by the catastrophe, and its situation accounts for the comparatively small number of deaths, which would be inexplicable in case of a tidal wave running ten miles inland.

MUSIC ON THE PARADE GROUND.

The combined bands of the Garrison, comprising the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Hongkong Regiment, the 10th and 14th Bombay Infantry and the 33rd Burma Infantry under Bandmaster Moir, R.W.F., played an excellent selection of music on the New Parade Ground yesterday afternoon. A novelty was introduced in a Chinese melody "Sin Fa," which was arranged for the band by the conductor, Mr. Moir. The weather being fine there was a big concourse of people present who seemed to enjoy the music immensely. The Pipes of one of the Indian regiments played during the intervals. The programme was as follows:—

March..... "Second to None,"..... Ord Rums
Overture..... "Zampa,"..... Ord Rums
Selection..... "Belle of New York,"..... Kerker
Yalse..... "Eldorado,"..... F. Royale
Chinese Air..... "Sin Fa,"..... Ord Rums
Selection..... "Second of 'Mikado,'"..... Sullivan
March..... "Belle of the East,"..... Alick-Scott
"God Save the King."

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

We have received a copy of the third number of the new *East of Asia* magazine. The conductors of this serial are to be congratulated on the way in which they keep up the promise of the first issue. The present number is better printed and illustrated than the two which we have already seen. The photographs of the Western Imperial Tombs, in particular, in the first article are splendidly reproduced. Such good work is worthy of a home magazine. The letterpress is sufficiently varied and always interesting. Hongkong readers will notice especially an article by the Rev. U. Bone on "The Floating Population of China," with some capital photographs. Mr. A. von Borch writes on the Western Tombs, Mr. C. G. Roberts on "Hung Hsin-chuan—One of the People," Dr. Stahlmann on Shad, the Revs. S. Pollard and W. N. Bliton on "grave" subjects, Mr. Hackmann on Buddhist monasteries, an excellent account—the Rev. W. A. Cornaby on Hanyang, and Mr. Francis McCullagh on "The Story-Teller in Japan," in the course of which he tells something about that curious Anglo-Japanese, Mr. Black. Book reviews and some "Pearls from Chinese Literature" make up the volume.

The *East of Asia* comes out in a new colour, but with the same design on the cover. We never cared for this design and trust that with the next volume a change will be made. This is the only word of disparage we can find against the publication, which reflects the greatest credit on the office from which it is issued. That of the *North China Herald*, Shanghai.

ENQUIRY INTO COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.

FIRST STREET.

An official enquiry into the collapse of the house 56, First Street on 29th July last was opened yesterday before Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, and a common jury. Mr. H. L. Denny, Acting Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, for the lessee and the contractor Tak Kee.

The jury was as follows:—W. F. Maat, C. M. de Remedios and Gustav Roat.

Mr. Denny, in opening the case, stated that the enquiry was held under the "Coroner's Abolition Ordinance, 17 of 1888, Section 6, as amended by the supplementary Ordinance, 7 of 1899; and it was an enquiry into the death of a person named Wong Fook, who was alleged to have come by his death in consequence of injuries received on 29th July last about 11 o'clock in the morning while he was in the kitchen of the house No. 56, First Street. He should explain, first of all, that there was a street running up from Queen's Road West, called Centre Street, and facing the market place, which was on the right hand side of Centre Street. On the opposite side were two streets, one immediately above the other, one called First Street and the other Second Street; so that the houses facing on First Street on the south side, the houses facing on Second Street on the north side of Second Street, and the houses in Centre Street to the west formed one block. The enquiry, therefore, so far as it went into the question of topography, all was confined to the block of buildings bounded by the streets named. The house No. 56, which was the particular house they had to deal with, and all the rest of the houses in that block of buildings he had just mentioned, were vested in the executors of the late proprietor. This executor had an agent in Hongkong named Pan Chan, who had leased this block of houses to another man, No. 56 used to have on its western side a small lane and next this lane were the houses in Centre Street—the backs of the houses in Centre Street. Over this lane and between No. 56 and the Centre Street houses was what was known as a riding-dock—a one-story building on top of the lane. That was No. 56, First Street. In the early part of this year Pan Chan, the agent, engaged a contractor, Tak Kee, to pull down the houses in Centre Street, and in doing this the contractor pulled down the western wall of No. 56. Before going into the case, he would ask the jury to carefully put on their minds anything they might possibly hear as a consequence of having read either newspaper reports or anything else with reference to the other collapses that had taken place in the Colony. Each of these cases had to be tried simply and solely on its own merits. In that case it would not be necessary for the jury to go into the question of the building No. 56, First Street or how it was built—whether it was built of good or bad material—except in so far as it was necessary to go into these questions as to material when they were considering why the wall fell down. It would be shown that No. 56, First Street was an old building, that was to say, old in Hongkong. It might not be called old in Europe, where buildings stood for hundreds of years, but in Hongkong it was an old building. It was built as far as they had been able to ascertain, and as far as any records in the Government offices showed, before 1875, and the material, he thought the jury would find, was of a poor quality—the bricks were new, the mortar was poor; the wall was built badly, bonded, and not much a wall as would be expected to withstand any very bad weather. He thought also that the jury would find that there was evidence that there were old cracks in that wall before it fell down and that they had been plastered over, but he would not go very much into the question of the material used in the building, for it would not be necessary for them to enquire into the conduct of the people who built it. The only question in the case was whether or not they had been guilty of culpable negligence, and if they were, he had performed his duties with respect to those houses in Centre Street. It would be the duty of the jury with respect to that, to consider how far the pulling down of those houses in Centre Street was responsible for the collapse of this wall. It would be for them to say whether the architect, the contractor, or anybody else had culpably neglected his duty with respect to the way in which he pulled down those other buildings in Centre Street and the adjoining wall of No. 56, First Street, which really almost formed a part of these buildings; the west wall of No. 56 formed the back wall of those buildings; it would be for the jury to say whether anyone had culpably neglected his duty as to make him guilty in law of the offence of manslaughter. There would be little doubt in their minds, he thought, after they had heard the evidence, that this western wall of No. 56, First Street fell down in consequence of what was done by the Centre Street houses and the adjoining house No. 58, but of course the mere fact that the wall fell down did not constitute a case of manslaughter, and it would be for the jury to say whether or not they were guilty of manslaughter. Manslaughter had been defined by Sir James Stephen as "a lawful homicide without malice aforethought," and that, he thought, was about as good a definition as they could work upon. It was not, of course, suggested for a moment that anybody intended this western wall of No. 56 to fall down, but if a contractor or anybody else did his work in a careless, negligent way—if he neglected his duty by not taking the precautions which the law threw upon him, although he had no malice aforethought, whether or not intention of killing anybody or of doing mischief—if the immediate result of his neglect was that somebody was killed, he was liable to be tried for the crime of manslaughter, and if after enquiring fully into the matter, they considered that anybody had been grossly negligent, and that the consequence of that gross negligence was the death of this man Wong Fook, then it would be their duty to find a verdict against that person, and it would be his duty to find a verdict against that person for manslaughter. If the jury were to find that person guilty of manslaughter, they would be committing that person for trial at the Supreme Court. They would not, he thought, be called the history of the matter, but they would shortly this. Upon 21st May, 1902, Mr. Hunsland, at the request of Pan Chan, the agent of these houses in Centre Street, who happened to be the owner also of No. 56, First Street, sent in notice to the D.P.W., saying that he was going to reconstruct the houses 27 to 41, Centre Street, and that he would be back in a plan. Mr. Hunsland's plan was on the plan and application, and Hunsland said not only his stamp on, but also those of Pan Chan only.

no supervision" which, of course, he took it, would be said to mean that all his duty was finished when he went in the plan to the D.P.W. that if that plan was according to the requirements of the Ordinance, Mr. Hazeland had nothing further to do with it. That first notice was dated 24th May, and to it was attached a plan with reference to which it might be that the jury thought there was something irregular. Whether that irregularity had much to do with the case now before them was another question, but in that plan, at the back of house No. 27 to 33, Centre Street, was shown a covered passage-way.

Now, there was no notice on the face of that plan to show that there was a house there, 58, First Street, or that people were living in it. That plan was afterwards amended, and instead of the words "covered passage-way," were the words, "passage-way to be turned into lane." He called the attention of the jury to that because it might be that they would find that that plan more than strictly complied with the wording of the Ordinance, and shown, as he thought he was justified in saying it should have shown, No. 58, the officer in the P.W.D. who received the notice and the plan would probably have gone down to the spot and would have seen that the dwelling-house No. 58, First Street, was going to be pulled down, and he would have seen that the pulling down of No. 58 must have required certain precautions to be taken, with reference to No. 56. The plan, as he had put it to them, threw the officer off his guard altogether. It was perfectly true that there was a line on the eastern side of the lane which would reasonably, looking at the plan, suppose to be a house. That was No. 58. But there was nothing whatever to suggest that No. 58 was a house or was inhabited in one place it was called a covered passage-way, and in another it was called a passage-way, to be turned into a lane. The wording of the Ordinance with reference to these plans, in Section 69, Ordinance 15 of 1899, was as follows:—"each plan shall show the position and levels of the surrounding grounds and buildings." Now, he thought the jury would be told by the officer of the P.W.D. that he did not consider that the plan showed the surrounding grounds and buildings. It should have shown No. 58, First Street. After that plan was sent in, certain requirements were required, chiefly, as he believed, with reference to the sanitary laws, by the Medical Officer of Health; but, at any rate, finally the notice and plan were acknowledged by the D.P.W. or officer representing him. Upon the 3rd June, that was to say, while these plans were still under consideration by the D.P.W., in answer to application, a permit was granted to Tak Kee, contractor, to erect a scaffolding and hoisting on the Crown lot adjoining Nos. 27 to 41, Centre Street. That permit having been granted, he thought the jury might reasonably conclude, and he thought it would be shown, that Tak Kee then proceeded to pull down those old houses standing in Centre Street. The houses, he believed, had been closed by the Sanitary Board, and the owner appeared to have come to some arrangement with the Board, that he would pull down the houses, and that he would not be charged while they were being pulled down and rebuilt. At any rate somewhere about 3rd June or shortly afterwards Tak Kee proceeded to pull down those old houses, and in doing so he pulled down the west wall of No. 58, First Street, pulled off half the roof of No. 58, and at the same time exposed the wall on the other side of No. 56, which really was the western wall of No. 56, to wind and weather. On 29th July, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, the deceased, Wong Fook, was in the kitchen on the first floor of No. 56. He had a basin or something of that kind in his hand, and was going to the water-tap to fill it with water. The cook of No. 56 was also in the kitchen. Suddenly, without any warning of any sort, the kitchen wall of No. 58 fell outward, and the second-floor kitchen fell down and caught this man Wong Fook under the neck and shoulders. The cook was fortunately taken out alive, and the cook was hurt, though very much frightened and shaken; Wong Fook was killed. He did not die immediately; he was taken out alive and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he was attended to by Dr. Lang, who would tell the jury that the man was suffering from an injury to his spine, and that on the following morning he died. He did not think that the jury would have any doubt whatever as to the cause of death; that this man died as the result of the fall of the wall and a portion of the second-floor kitchen; but it was not sufficient for them to find that he died through being hit by this wall. They had to go into the whole question and find out what caused the wall to fall, and if in the course of that enquiry they came to the conclusion that anybody had negligently neglected his duty, it would be for them to find a verdict against that person.

Dr. E. A. R. Ronald, assistant superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, was the first witness. He deposed that Wong Fook was admitted to the Hospital on 30th July. On arrival the man was in a state of collapse from injuries received. Witness first saw him in the ward. The only external wounds on his body were a few scratches. He was able to speak, but very feebly. He died at 8.5 a.m. on 30th July. A post-mortem examination showed that death was due to fracture of the spinal cord. These injuries were quite consistent with a heavy weight having fallen on his body.

Chun Yai, shoemaker, deposed that on 29th July he was passing the first floor of No. 58, First Street. On the morning of that day three people were living there also. The deceased man Wong Fook was his tenant. About 11 o'clock in the morning witness was standing at the door of the room and Wong Fook was at the water-tap with a basin in his hand, when the collapse occurred. The kitchen wall came down, and the second-floor kitchen also fell down. The cook, Tsang Cheung, was also in the kitchen. The wall fell on top of them. Tsang Cheung, fortunately got out. He was not seriously hurt. Wong Fook was among the debris calling out "Save life." His efforts tried to get him out but were not successful until police assistance arrived. He was discoloured and could only just speak. He was taken in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital. On the morning of the collapse there were wind and rain, of middling severity. The wall fell down because it had no support after the houses next door had been pulled down. Witness had lived in the house for about two years. In the first-floor kitchen there was no pillar or brick pier running from the floor to the ceiling. The houses next door were begun to be pulled down about one month before the collapse. Next to No. 58, First Street there was a lane in First Street. Before they pulled down the next door houses there was a house in the lane, that was No. 58, First Street. That house went back about one year from First Street. No. 56 did. People were living in No. 58 at the time they began to pull down the houses.

By Mr. Goldring—There was a pillar on the ground floor leading to the ceiling but none on the first floor. When the houses were pulled down he noticed pine-pole supports put under the floor extending the whole length of the passage. At the time of the collapse Wong Fook was at the entrance to the kitchen. The

wall fell upon him, falling inwards from No. 58. The floor of the kitchen remained but the floor above fell through. The wall and the floor fell about together.

Chun Yai, shoemaker, who lived in the house at the time of the accident, gave evidence of a corroborative nature. He did not see the actual collapse but heard the noise of it and wanted to jump from the verandah as he was very much frightened. He saw from the front room, where he was at the time, that the kitchen was down and the dust was flying about thick. He did not jump down, however. There was no pillar from the floor to the ceiling in the first-floor kitchen.

After other evidence of a similar kind, Lance-Sergeant Allington went into the box. He stated that on 29th July, while stationed at No. 7 Police Station he was called to No. 58, First Street. He turned out all the available men. On arrival at the scene of the accident they got Wong Fook from among the debris and sent him to the Hospital. He noticed some supports on the western side of the building.

By Mr. Goldring—These supports were broken off at the level of the first floor; part of the wall had fallen outwardly upon the foundations of a building in course of construction. A Chinese constable gave formal evidence. H. E. Y. Haggard, assistant engineer in the P.W.D., having proved a plan showing the neighbourhood of First, Second and Centre Streets.

An adjournment was made until 10 a.m. to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MR. LOOKER AND THE PRESS AT THE BUILDING ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 1st October.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning it is reported that on the enquiry at the Magistracy, yesterday, at which I was myself present, Mr. Looker renewed his application for the suppression of the publication of the proceedings, which application was opposed by Mr. Shelton Hooper and was again refused by the Magistrate. This report is incorrect. What actually took place is as follows:—Mr. Looker, after first correcting the mistake which appeared in the report of Mr. Leigh's evidence in your issue of yesterday, by reference to the Magistrate's notes, stated that he took advantage of that opportunity to refer to the application he had previously made to the proceedings should not be published in the newspapers at the present stage. Such application, Mr. Looker said, had not been made by him in consequence of any desire, expressed by his clients, that publication should not be given to the proceedings;—they, on the contrary, desired that the whole matter should be fully made public—but because he himself had not considered it right and proper that, while subsequent proceedings were possible, the evidence given on the enquiry should be published beforehand, and more especially if the report in the newspapers of such evidence was incomplete and inaccurate. Mr. Looker then remarked upon the frequency with which most inaccurate reports of legal proceedings appeared in the local newspapers, in which remarks Mr. Denys concurred. Immediately afterwards Mr. Shelton Hooper arose and stated that he, also, on behalf of his Company, desired full publicity to be given to the proceedings.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. WILKINSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

19, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st October.

SIR,—In the report of these proceedings in your issue of this morning the following passages occur:—

(a) "Mr. Looker viewed the opportunity as a favorable one for repeating his application that the proceedings of the enquiry should not be published till their conclusion and then only if no one was held criminally liable on the ground that such publication might prejudice a jury."

(b) "Mr. Hooper opposed the application."

(c) "The application was again refused."

In the paragraph also appearing in respect of the enquiry in another column it is also stated:—

"Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, who is appearing for the architects, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, made the oversight the occasion of a renewed application for the suppression of the publication of the proceedings. An application that was again refused by His Worship, Mr. F. A. Hazeland."

We are instructed to call your attention to the fact that no such application was made yesterday by Mr. Looker and consequently it was not opposed by Mr. Hooper or refused by the Magistrate; nor has any application been made at any time by Mr. Looker for the suppression of the publication of the proceedings; but only that the publication should not take place at the present stage. What Mr. Looker said yesterday was that he wished to state—because a mistaken impression appeared to exist—that his clients had not the slightest wish or desire that the publicity of the proceedings should be in any way stifled and to point out that his previous application, if granted, would not have had the effect of stifling publicity because, if any one was committed for trial, the case would be then fully reported and, if no one was committed, there was no objection, as he had stated before, to the proceedings being published when they were concluded. Mr. Hooper simply stated on behalf of the Land Company that they wished the fullest publicity.

As the report of yesterday's proceedings in your paper, as quoted above, is the opposite of what occurred, and is calculated to create a misleading impression in the minds of any person reading it, which might operate to the prejudice or to the misjudging of our clients, we are further instructed to request you to publish this letter, in the accuracy of which

Mr. Hooper concurs, in your issue to-morrow.—Yours, etc.,

DEACON & HASTINGS.

[We append a transcription of our representative's notes of the remarks made by Mr. Looker on this occasion. The italics are our own. Having drawn attention to the misprint which we have already corrected, that of the breaking-strain of certain tie-rods being 61 tons instead of 31 tons, Mr. Looker proceeded:—"Your Worship, I take this opportunity of stating—in the first place, because it is a convenient one, and in the second place because there seems to be a misunderstanding or wrong impression—that there is no desire whatever on the part of Messrs. Leigh & Orange or of myself to stifle these publications. Your Worship will remember that I objected to the reports appearing in the papers because somebody might be held to be criminally liable and there might be subsequent criminal proceedings. On the other hand, if these proceedings do not take place, as I said, there can be no objection whatever to the reports appearing. When I objected to the proceedings being published, my friend Mr. Denys, in rather opposing my objection, said that it would be a very great public service for these reports to appear. If it is a great public benefit, a man should be made to say what he really said, and what he says should not be exaggerated, or it should not be reported, at all. If that is not done, then I submit that it is in the interests of the public and of the persons connected with this enquiry that these reports should not be published until the final moment, because then there can be no longer any objection to publishing them."

Mr. Looker then went on to "protest generally against the way legal cases were reported in the papers," and when he had finished Mr. Shelton Hooper said:—"Your Worship, as representing the owners, I wish to state that so far as the Land Investment Company is concerned, and it is concerned as much as anybody else, we wish the widest publicity to be given to these proceedings."—Ed. D.P.]

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 1st October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THE "SAITAN" STOWAWAYS.

Ng Leung Tze, cook, and Yam Tsoi Chi, head fireman on the Australian mail steamer "Saitan," were charged on remand with unlawfully aiding and abetting five Chinese to obtain a surreptitious passage from Hongkong to Melbourne on or about the 30th July last. The defendants pleaded not guilty. Mr. J. Hays, solicitor (Johanson, Stokes, & Master), appeared for the prosecution.

One of the stowaways who had turned King's evidence said the No. 1 fireman took him on board the steamer and put him in the foreman's cabin, subsequently taking him to the stoke-hole. This No. 1 fireman also provided him with rice, which was cooked by the first defendant. Witness was discovered twenty days afterwards in the foreman's cabin by the fourth engineer, to whom the first defendant said "No talkies chief engineer."

The cook was fined \$350, or three months, and the head fireman \$500 or six months.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

A private in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers pleaded not guilty to assaulting an Indian constable in the execution of his duty.

The complainant said defendant wanted to enter the Government Civil Hospital, to see a doctor, he said, and complainant stopped him at the lodge-gate and asked him for the necessary slip of admission. The defendant did not produce it, and struck the complainant on the face. He then ran away, but was caught by the complainant.

His Worship—Any questions?

Defendant—I don't know what he's talking about, sir. It's me that should be summonsed, him for assault.

His Worship—There is no doubt in my mind that you committed this assault. Ten dollars, or one month.

Another charge against the accused of assaulting an Indian watchman and an Indian constable at the Hongkong Hotel on the 28th ult., and damaging the former's watch to the extent of \$7.25, was dismissed, the evidence for the prosecution not being conclusive.

A STORY TOO MUCH.

P. I. Crisp, inspector of buildings, summoned the proprietor of a shop at 350, Queen's Road, for putting an additional story on the building where his premises are situated without going through the formality of consulting the Director of Public Works in the matter.

His omission cost him \$100.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Fung Fuk Haug, carpenter, was charged with being concerned in the wilful murder of Pan Sau, carpenter, on the 5th ult. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor (Messrs. Deacon & Hastings). Mr. F. J. Badley, Captain Superintendent of Police, prosecuted.

In detailing the facts of the case, Mr. Badley said the affair took place on the duties mentioned in a house in course of erection in Caine Road, at the top of Old Bailey Street, and arose out of a quarrel in connection with a cake which a cook from a neighbouring house tried to take away from the first house, but was prevented from doing so by a watchman. The cook returned later with a party of ten men or so, amongst them the defendant, and made an assault upon a man named Lo Wan Cheung, who on that occasion interposed between the cook and the watchman. This time the deceased interfered, and the men turned upon him, inflicting injuries which caused his death—staying in his breast-bone, for one thing. The deceased and Lo Wan Cheung, who was less seriously injured, reported the matter to the police; and, as they did not appear to have sustained serious injuries, they were allowed to go after their statements had been taken, both refusing to go to hospital. Next morning word was brought to the Central Police Station that Pan Sau was dead, and whilst his body was taken to the mortuary Lo Wan Cheung was sent for treatment to the Government Civil Hospital, where he ultimately identified the defendant. Lo Wan Cheung had been pretty badly injured, but was now out of hospital.

A plan of that part of the building where the assault took place having been handed in, Dr. Hunter, medical officer in charge of post mortem, went into the witness-box and described the injuries of the deceased. Witness was of opinion that the cause of death was shock, resulting from severe injuries and aided by fatty degeneration of the heart. There were

also indications of pneumonia, set up by a wound in the lung.

By Mr. Hastings—The fatty degeneration of the heart was fairly considerable, and was sufficient to cause the organ to be much weakened. In fact, its condition might sooner or later have led to death, but in witness's opinion the immediate cause of death was shock and injuries, acting on the diseased condition of the heart. The injuries would very probably have caused the death of a healthy man, even had there been no disease of the heart. The breaking of the breast-bone would require considerable force, and could have been caused either by pressure or by a blow from some heavy instrument.

The watchman who was concerned in the basket incident next gave evidence, and described the scene between himself and the cook. He did not see the assault upon the deceased and Lo Wan Cheung.

A lad of about 14, an apprentice carpenter, told of the second view of the cook, when, accompanied by the defendant and other men, he took part in the attack upon the deceased Lo Wan Cheung. The defendant was one of those who struck the deceased, and was later pointed out by witness to the police in a house at 57, Stanton Street.

The case was remanded till to-day at 2.15 p.m.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The eight teams that will compete for the Six-a-side Challenge Cup are as follows:—

L. J. C. Anderson (capt.) C. T. Kew (capt.)
W. B. Leonard (capt.) H. A. Seth
C. Shaw H. Crink
W. R. Robertson H. S. Bevan
H. Bell J. P. Jordan
A. C. Franklin F. D. Bain

E. D. C. Wolfe (capt.) N. H. Rutherford (capt.)
C. R. S. Cooper G. B. Macdonald, R.A.
A. Humphreys H. S. Holmes
O. T. Parnes A. Boyd
G. H. Gaskell, R.E. C. L. Bland, R.A.
J. Bumsby Capt. Boyd, R.A.

W. W. Clarke (capt.) W. G. Worcester (capt.)
L. C. Rees E. R. Codling
E. J. Liband E. W. Carpenter
T. E. Penno Ian Graham
C. C. Hickling U. C. Gray
D. Abbey E. M. Knox

J. V. Bennett (capt.) J. W. C. Bonnar (capt.)
T. C. Caulfield, R.E. R. Henderson
P. H. Campbell, R.E. E. Burns-Eye
S. Cooke, R.M. C. E. Danby
E. J. Davies H. F. Chant
J. H. E. Harco H. Arthur

The following will act as substitutes:—Messrs. J. Hays, J. H. Seth, C. P. Chater, H. W. Sayer, and the last two mentioned players in the above eight teams. Also any new members joining after this date may act as substitutes.

Kick-off—Not later than ten minutes past five.

Off-side—Two players.

The matches will be played as follows:—

October
1. Worcester v. Clarke
2. Kew v. Bennett
3. Rutherford v. Bonnar
4. Anderson v. Kew
5. Wolfe v. Clarke
6. Bonnar v. Worcester
7. Bonnar v. Rutherford
8. Bonnar v. Bennett
9. Clarke v. Bennett
10. Worcester v. Wolfe
11. Kew v. Rutherford
12. Bonnar v. Worcester
13. Bonnar v. Bennett
14. Worcester v. Wolfe
15. Kew v. Rutherford
16. Bonnar v. Worcester
17. Kew v. Wolfe
18. Anderson v. Worcester
19. Kew v. Clarke
20. Anderson v. Bennett
21. Wolfe v. Bennett
22. Rutherford v. Worcester
23. Kew v. Bonnar
24. Clarke v. Bennett
25. Anderson v. Wolfe
26. Bonnar v. Clarke
27. Rutherford v. Bennett
28. Worcester v. Kew
29. Wolfe v. Rutherford
30. Anderson v. Bonnar

The Club colours are white crêpe shirt, dark blue knickers, and stockings.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS

AND THEIR PAY.

The Kolo Chronicle interviewed one of the H.K.V.C. on his way back from the Coronation on the subject of the complaints as to the pay of the Volunteers during their holiday. The Volunteer smiled (we have only his smile to identify him by) when he heard of the objection of the ratepayers, and replied promptly to a question, that he thought they deserved their pay. They left the Colony on the understanding that they were to receive none, he told the Kolo paper, but when they got to London they found that other Volunteers were being paid, and he, among others, signed a petition that they also should be paid, but he did not know whether it was ever presented. It was known later, however, that they would receive pay for the days they were enrolled, and while actually in camp the rank and file received 8s. 6d. a day. Personally, he said, he for one would have been very dissatisfied if they had not been paid, because they were treated throughout as ordinary regulars and on the journey home and on again accumulated in the steamer, while he knew that the contingents from Singapore and Ceylon travelled second class. Their steamer accommodation at the best, of course, was not comfortable, but the space usually occupied by about a thousand Chinese was reserved for them, though they were only about thirty in number, so that they had plenty of room. On the whole, they had had a very enjoyable trip and were exceedingly well treated in England. Nevertheless, he would have been very disappointed if they had not received any pay, which, he said, with a grin, was already in a chest on board.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P.M. steamer Korea, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and is due here to-morrow, at 6 p.m.

KODAK

PROGRESS COMPETITION.

TO DEMONSTRATE THE PROGRESS WHICH HAS BEEN MADE BY THE

KODAK IN THE FIELD OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN. GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

London, 17th September.

The Government troops in Columbia are now obstructing the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

The United States Government have demanded an explanation of this action, which is a violation of treaty rights.

The Captain of the U.S. cruiser Cincinnati has been instructed to keep the railway open at all costs.

London, 19th September.

General Castro is marching on Valencia at the head of 4,000 troops to assist Garrido. Matos remains at Orizaba.

The Haitian General Nord has sustained a heavy defeat at Lembe at the hands of the rebel army under Salvo. The rebels are now advancing on Cap Haitien. Consternation prevails.

GOLD IN THE TRANSVAAL.

London, 17th September.

Another gold reef has been discovered in the Transvaal. The new reef is twenty miles long and is adjacent to the Witwatersrand reef.

Berlin, 24th September.

The new tax proposed by the British Government for the Transvaal mines is strongly opposed by Messrs. Werner, Beit & Co., who are the most concerned.

OBITUARY.

London, 17th September.

Nicholas Fish has been killed in New York. [Mr. Nicholas Fish was a prominent banker in New York. He was in the U.S. diplomatic service between 1871 and 1886, having been U.S. Minister at Stockholm, and afterwards at Brussels.]

KELANTAN AFFAIR "EXPLAINED."

London, 19th September.

The Kelantan affair is explained. The Sultan of the Principality recently strengthened the force by the addition of a few Sikhs, none of whom are connected with the British Army in any way. The numbers have been much exaggerated too.

Notwithstanding this explanation the French Press continues to agitate the question and draws unwarrantable inferences.

THE ROMANIAN JEWS.

Berlin, 24th September.

The part of the German Press influenced by the Government strongly recommends the Roumanian Government to introduce reforms according to the British-American note about the Jews, as only by such a step a common action of the Powers, which may involve strong measures, would be rendered improbable.

In a Sydney Court recently a barrister was cross-examining a Chinese witness in English, when the latter shook his head, as if he did not comprehend. "Now, you understand me all right, don't you?" asked counsel. The witness answered the Court by replying, "I understand you, but you ask me all upside down."

THE attention of the readers of this paper who are in want of a Typewriting Machine, is drawn to the SMITH PREMIER

TYPEWRITER, one of the best if not the very best machine in existence.

It is especially built, so that it will stand hard usage in this trying climate, and with a little attention will not rust nor deteriorate.

It does excellent work, especially manifolding and is always ready for use.

The SMITH PREMIER has an automatic type-cleaning device, whereby all the type is easily cleaned in one minute's time. No other machine has this equipment. It also possesses all the latest improvements that all other writing machines have, besides many others, which will be explained at the agent's office.

The SMITH PREMIER is used by all the Government Officials and Consulates throughout the world, also by most of the leading business houses, one working in the office of this paper. The users will no doubt testify to its excellence.

The Sole Agents for Southern China are Messrs. WM. MEYERINK & CO., of our place.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Offices of the General Agents, on the 23rd inst., at noon.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee beg to submit to the shareholders the final accounts for the year 1901 and an estimate of the present year's working to the 30th ult.

1901 Account.—The result of the year's working is a credit balance of \$370,956.99, out of which, and with the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 28 per cent. (= \$14 per share), to add \$50,000 to the reserve fund raising the reserve to \$1,200,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$80,056.99 to the current year's account.

1902 Account.—This account shows an estimated balance at credit of \$579,514.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting Mr. D. Gillies has resigned his seat and left for home, his subsequent death being a matter of great regret to the General Agents and Consulting Committee. Mr. White has also resigned his seat. To meet these vacancies Messrs. D. E. Brown and J. H. Lewis were nominated and their appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. The present members, Sir C. P. Chater, Messrs. D. E. Brown, F. Maitland, J. H. Lewis and D. M. Moses retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and R. Chatterton Wilcox, the latter acting in place of Mr. P. Maitland Henderson, who has left the Colony. Messrs. W. H. Potts and R. Chatterton Wilcox offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong 30th September, 1902.

"YEBISU."

THE FAMOUS

JAPANESE BEER

OF

TOKYO.

PLEASANT.

LIGHT.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Cables: A.B.O., 5th Ed. P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PILOTAGE NOTIFICATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Examination of Candidates as provided for by Art. IV. of the General Regulations for the Pilotage Service in China will be held in this Office on MONDAY, the 13th OCTOBER, 1902.

EDWARD STEVENS,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 29th September, 1902. [2630]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st November next.
For Particulars, apply to—
LEUNG YAN PO,
Comptroller,
Care of Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2626]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at PEAK, with Immediate Possession.
Also Unfurnished:
Nos. 5, 18, 19, 20, and 27, BELILIOS TERRACE.
For terms, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2623]

TEAKWOOD STEAMER FOR SALE.

112 feet by 14 feet 6 inches
by 7 feet 6 inches
Speed, 12 miles. Draft, 5 feet 6 inches mean.
Cargo Capacity, 100 tons.
ENGINES: U.S.C. 13 inches and 25 inches by 18 inches stroke.
BOILER: 10 feet long by 9 feet diam. 120 lbs. Pressure.
Accommodation for Passengers and Crew.
Complete Deck and Engine-room Outfit.
Built in 1899.
Photo and Specification to be obtained from—
W. S. BAILEY & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2625]

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon of THURSDAY, the 9th OCTOBER, 1902, for the purchase of the BOILER and ENGINES of the Launch "LILY," which is now lying off the Public Works Store at Wanchai.
The Boilers and Engines are to be removed by the Purchaser.
Tenders are also received for the purchase of the Hull, which has been condemned by the Government Marine Surveyor as being unserviceable.
For full particulars apply at the Office of the Secretary to the Sanitary Board, "Baconfield."
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
By Order of the Board,
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.
Sanitary Board Office,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [2629]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SEAWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"THALES."
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAURIE & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2637]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE H.A.L. Steamship
"SAXONIA."
Captain Jager, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY, the 1st inst.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [2622]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BERNARD."
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [2628]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAXONIA."

Captain Jager, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 2nd inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2621]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG."

Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [2620]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG."

Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [2624]

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HYSON."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 2nd inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 7th inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [2602]

THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

of the

CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

will be held at the

REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company,

No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria,

in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1902,

at 12 Noon, to consider and if thought fit to pass the Special Resolutions

including those for the voluntary winding up of the Company and the appointment of Liquidators, necessary for the purpose of carrying out, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, a provisional agreement entered into between the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, and THE BORNEO HARDWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, of their several undertakings for the amalgamation of such two Companies in a new Company, to be formed for such purpose.

Particulars concerning the proposed Agreement can be obtained on enquiry at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1902.

By Order of the Consulting Committee,
WILLIAM D. JUPP,
Acting Manager.

2577

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

of the

CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

will be held at the

REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company,

No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria,

in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, 1902, at Noon,

for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1902, electing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 13th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. G. HECKFORD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1902. [2589]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the OFFICES of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd October, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1902. [2561]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ANY OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS

against the above Company must be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 5th OCTOBER, 1902, after which, no Claims can be recognised.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [2554]

GRACE & CO., Importers and Exporters

of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have

received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards,

Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., in Phototype and Coloured Celotype, Assortment of Postage Stamp Albums, Lenses, Hinges, Tweezer and other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or 1st class reference.

1837

STEAMSHIP "SUAL" GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims for Damage to Cargo, and for Cargo Short Received, must be submitted to the Adjuster, Mr. E. H. HUTCHISON (of the Young's Insurance Association, Ltd.), Shanghai, on or before 23rd OCTOBER next, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

GEORGE MOBAIN.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1902. [2503]

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,

SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL" HONGKONG.

B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 21st June 1901. [1217]

QUAN WAH & CO.,

GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.

Dealers in

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.

All descriptions of Granite for Export.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [1553]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 9th OCTOBER, 1902, at Noon,

for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year 1901, and for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1902, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE SOCIETY will be CLOSED from the 29th September to the 8th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September 1902. [2513]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company,

No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria,

in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1902,

at 12 Noon, to consider and if thought fit to pass the Special Resolutions

including those for the voluntary winding up of the Company and the appointment of Liquidators, necessary for the purpose of carrying out, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, a provisional agreement entered into between the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, and THE BORNEO HARDWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, of their several undertakings for the amalgamation of such two Companies in a new Company, to be formed for such purpose.

Particulars concerning the proposed Agreement can be obtained on enquiry at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1902.

By Order of the Consulting Committee,
WILLIAM D. JUPP,
Acting Manager.

2577

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

of the

CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

will be held at the

REGISTERED OFFICES of the Company,

No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria,

in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, 1902, at Noon,

for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1902, electing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 13th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. G. HECKFORD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1902. [2589]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the OFFICES of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd October, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1902. [2561]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ANY OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS

against the above Company must be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 5th OCTOBER, 1902, after which, no Claims can be recognised.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [2554]

GRACE & CO., Importers and Exporters

of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have

received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards,

Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., in Phototype and Coloured Celotype, Assortment of Postage Stamp Albums, Lenses, Hinges, Tweezer and other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or 1st class reference.

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STEAMSHIP "SUAL" GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims for Damage to Cargo, and for Cargo Short Received, must be submitted to the Adjuster, Mr. E. H. HUTCHISON (of the Young's Insurance Association, Ltd.), Shanghai, on or before 23rd OCTOBER next, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

GEORGE MOBAIN.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1902. [2503]

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,

SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL" HONGKONG.

B.C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 21st June 1901. [1217]

QUAN WAH & CO.,

GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.

Dealers in

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.

All descriptions of Granite for Export.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [1553]

TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, very Suitable for dry Storage; Ground Floor space 3,000 square feet.

For Particulars, apply to—
W. LYSAUGHT,
151, Wanchai.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1902. [2444]

TO LET.

NO. 11, MACDONNELL ROAD.

THE RETREAT, MOUNT KELLET, HOUSES IN CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

NO. 2, RIFON TERRACE.

GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON (PRAYA EASY).

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [71]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [977]

TO LET.

29, MOSQUE STREET, GROUND FLOOR.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1902. [2423]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—
G. GIRAUET.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

"BENSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.

Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanotype Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 3a, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Shipbuilders, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

SISMARON & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandeliers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.
43 and 45, Des Vaux Road. Shipbuilders,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Grey-
hound Brand") and "Bundles"
Spence & Co.'s Commission.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates.

NOTICE

THE undersigned's Resignation was
in the hands of the Equitable Life
Assurance Society of U.S.A. last month. His
connection with the Society is finally closed.
A. KIENE.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1902. [2523]

MR. CHADWICK KEW
DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [2458]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.



Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGLINS, EINSTAMANN & CO
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1801]

BUDWEISER
BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.



This Beer is brewed of best German Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
full mature age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively spark-
ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [2023]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.
The Best Nitro-powder in the World.
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES—
Loaded with Powder only and 1 lb. of Shot.
Primrose Cases, 80.00
Pigeon Cases, 6.50
Spectator Cases, 7.50
5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.
Apply to—**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,**
Gunmakers,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902. [1839]

INSURANCES

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901,
£15,722,893.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 837,500 0 0
II. FUND... 2,885,348 5 2

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1796]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HCTZ, SJACOB & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [129]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [128]

"L'URBAINE"

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
(Established 1838.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
GENERAL AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
at current rates.

P. LEMAITRE & CO.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [473]

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and
CHINESE RISKS.

HCTZ, SJACOB & CO.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [25]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT First
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd May 1895. [127]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [118]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security... £225,719
Total Losses Paid... £3,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [1427]

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets Exceed Ten Millions Sterling.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS against
FIRE, at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1902. [2376]

THE FRENCH IN TONKIN AND SOUTH CHINA.

BY
ALFRED CUNNINGHAM.

Price, ... \$3.

1 MAP; 60 ILLUSTRATIONS.

ON SALE AT LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [2257]

HONG CHEONG & CO.,

TAILORS, DRAPERS AND
OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER
30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk
Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and
Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL (South side)

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902. [239]

CHEONG SHING

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY
WARES, EMBROIDERY, AND
CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUFF & Co.)
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [155]

THE NEW TREATY.

AN INDIAN VIEW.

The following remarks on the new Anglo-
Chinese Treaty are from the *Times of India*—

It would be premature to express disappoint-
ment because the Anglo-Chinese Commercial
Treaty, from which so much benefit is expected
to flow, was not formally signed at Shanghai on
Saturday last. Sir James Mackay declined to
sign the document because the Imperial Edict
notifying its provisions to the Chinese public
was not in accordance with the Treaty itself on
one particular point, that of the surtax. Yet
even Imperial Edicts are not beyond the reach
of modifying suppliance, and there need be no
real apprehension that the new difficulty will
not be satisfactorily arranged. The terms of the
Treaty have been accepted by both Governments;
if the Edict does not correctly repeat the clause
concerning the surtax, the discrepancy can soon
be made clear; and when Sir James Mackay, in
spite of so many laudable predictions, has
overcome a series of formidable obstacles, we
need have no fear that he will fail to grapple
with this one also. The Treaty which is now
awaiting completion is in no way designed
to give special advantages to British
trade. It is in the truest sense an embodi-
ment of the policy of the Open Door, and
all nations may avail themselves of its
provisions if they choose. America, despite the
rather hasty criticisms of her Tariff Commis-
sioner to China, General Sharet, has already
resolved to conclude a similar Treaty with the
Peking authorities. We welcome the valuable
achievement of Sir James Mackay, because it
is a fresh sign that Great Britain is once more
taking her rightful place as the leader in peace-
ful diplomacy in the Far East; but she has
neither sought for nor obtained any privilege
to which all other Powers are not welcome.

The causes of the Treaty are numerous, and it
is not possible to recapitulate them all here.
They include efficient protection for British
trade-marks; the provision of bonded ware-
houses; the improvement of navigation on the
West and Yangtze Rivers; the equalization of
duties on junk-borne and steamer-borne goods;
the provision of facilities for drawbacks; the
establishment of a uniform national currency;
the admission of liability of Chinese sharehold-
ers in British joint stock companies; the
revision of mining regulations so as to remove
impediments to foreign capital—a most im-
portant clause; amendment of the rules of
inland navigation; the definition of treaty port
areas; a proposal to appoint a Commission to
investigate the missionary question and devise
measures for maintaining peace between
converts and non-converts; and a promise
by Great Britain to consider the
question of the abolition of Consular ex-
territorial jurisdiction when the Chinese
judicial system shall have been reformed—a
not very imminent contingency. All these
provisions are so notable that they might form
texts for many articles; but we must content
ourselves for the present with a mere catalogue
of their main points. Incidentally, it may be
noted that Mr. Frederick Greenwood's fulmina-
tion in an English publication against the
articles dealing with bonded warehouses and
inland navigation is as hasty and as ill-informed
as many of Mr. Greenwood's political diatri-
bes are wont to be nowadays. He cannot
have had complete information, for the full
text of the Treaty is still undisclosed; and Mr.
Dudgeon, one of its authors, told the members
of the China Association only the other day at
Shanghai that the inland navigation Article
was not then finally settled.

As a Shanghai correspondent appropriately
says, the eighth Article, which provides for the
abolition of *lekin*, is "the keystone of the whole
Treaty." *Lekin* is an oppressive institution
which has for nearly half a century prevented
the normal expansion of foreign trade with the
interior of China. It was originally devised
by the acute mandarinate after the Treaty of
Tientsin had fixed the import dues chargeable
upon foreign merchandise. The Tientsin
rebellion had devastated the Middle Kingdom,
and the provincial authorities were unable to
collect sufficient revenue for current purposes
in areas left desolate by the rebels. The *lekin*
barriers were accordingly created at intervals
along the main trade routes to the interior,
and toll was taken of all merchandise at each
barrier. This entirely illegitimate form of
extortion was to some extent recognised by
Great Britain under the subsequent Chefoo
Convention; the rates leviable at each *lekin*
barrier were limited, and ultimately a system
of transit passes was introduced, by which
merchandise at the treaty ports could compound
for the duties levied inland. In spite of these
stipulations, the *lekin* barriers have continued
to throttle the expansion of foreign trade with
the interior, and no one at the coast can tell
how much will have been charged on a bale of
goods by the time it has been carried fifteen
hundred miles inland. The *lekin* system has
been of little benefit to the Imperial Exchequer,
for very little of the money collected at the
barriers ever reaches Peking. A Shanghai
journal truly says that "beyond affording a
living to thousands of utterly useless semi-
officials, it brings in very little revenue. The
number of stations has been raised beyond
all reasonable proportion, and this has led to
the worst abuse of all, the almost absolute
necessity of farming out the stations." One
curious feature of the *lekin* system is its partial
operation. It does not exist in Manchuria and
the north, or on the Tonkin frontier. Hence
the United States, which sends large quantities
of petroleum and piece-goods to Manchuria, and
Russia and France, who control a considerable
trade across the land frontiers, have hitherto
been lukewarm about the abolition of *lekin*.

The Peking authorities, on the other hand, are
naturally in favour of abolition; if they can
obtain a definite and certain revenue in its stead.
That is precisely what the new Treaty
provides. China agrees to abolish *lekin*, and

to remove all *lekin* barriers, though she retains
the right to tax opium, salt, and native produce
for internal consumption. The British Govern-
ment consents, in return, to the imposition of a
surtax on foreign imports, in addition to the
present import duties, the surtax being also levied
on Chinese produce destined for export abroad.
The surtax will take the place of the revenue
theoretically lost by the abolition of *lekin*,
though in practice it should place a far larger
sum at the disposal of the Imperial authorities,
for it will be collected by the Imperial Mari-
time Customs, and there will be no loss by
peculation. The import dues are at present
being framed afresh by Tariff Commissioners
nominated by the Powers. Chinese import
duties have hitherto been at the nominal rate
of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, though in practice
somewhat less has been levied. Under the terms
of the Protocol of 1901, the Tariff Commissioners
have been framing a tariff which substitutes
for the *ad valorem* duties specific duties at
roughly equivalent rates. It is this Tariff,
presumably, which Reuter indicates as destined
to come into force next month. The surtax
which replaces *lekin* is to be the equivalent of one
and a half times the import duty; hence, where
the new Tariff charges the full 5 per cent. the
total sum to be paid in import duty and surtax
will be 12½ per cent.; while where the new Tariff
does not exceed the present rate of about 4½
per cent. the total impost will not be more than
10 or 11 per cent. Goods which have paid
import duty and surtax will be exempt from all
other taxation, examination, or delay. If these
provisions are strictly enforced, and no further
exactions are permitted in the interior, the
foreign trade can well afford to pay the enhanced
charges at the port of entry. Leading China
merchants have frequently declared that they
would willingly pay 15 per cent. if *lekin* could
be effectively abolished.

It remains to consider whether the Chinese
Government have the power, even if they have
the will, to carry out such a sweeping reform
as the suppression of *lekin*. The commercial
community of Shanghai have up till recently
maintained an attitude of philosophic in-
credulity regarding Sir James Mackay's pro-
posals, and we believe their views have been to
some extent shared by many Bombay exporters.
We note, however, that the latest newspapers
from China convey the impression that
Shanghai is more open to conviction than was
originally the case. Though the control of the
Central Government is weak in many areas,
the Vermilion Palace of the Emperor still
receives respect. The Chinese, when they
see fit to do so, are willing to keep to the
terms of a bargain, and to punish subordinate
officials who break it. The old stipulation
limiting the sums chargeable at any one *lekin*
barrier has, we believe, been honestly adhered
to; though it must be admitted that it was
rendered largely ineffective by the subsequent
creation of many new barriers. One favourable
element in the situation is that the Treaty
was concluded, with the assent of Peking,
by direct negotiation with two of the most
powerful Viceroyalties in the centre of the region
where *lekin* barriers are most numerous. Our
own view is that the Chinese Government are
honestly desirous of abolishing *lekin*, and that
it will be prudent and wise to give them every
opportunity of carrying out their project. If
it is found that obstacles are still placed in
the way of foreign merchandise, the whole question
can be opened afresh; but though the Chinese
authorities do not always deserve credit for good
intentions, in this instance their own interests
so far coincide with those of foreign Powers that
we think it would be well to trust them. Their
plan of levying a "consumptive tax" on
articles of Chinese origin not intended for
export, will make good still further the loss
to provincial revenues; for it must be
remembered that the *lekin* barriers netted
dues from native as well as foreign merchan-
dise. Bombay, which has so close an interest
in the trade with China, has no reason to
complain of the action of the Chinese
authorities in this connection. If the ex-
cise duty hinders the development of native indus-
tries in China, that is the concern of the
Chinese, and is none of our business. We are
content to recognise that the Treaty does not in
any way place an unequal handicap upon Indian
yarn, and that for all practical purposes our
staple product will compete with the output of
the China mills on the same footing as hitherto.
Mr. Dudgeon, who is hardly a disinterested
spectator, complains to the members of the
China Association at Shanghai that involuntarily
imposing upon machine-made yarn and cloth
manufactured in China an excise equivalent
to double the import duties, the Chinese Com-
missioners had proved themselves "utterly
disregardful of the development of native
industries." We prefer to think that the
Viceroys were actuated by sufficiently good
reasons, or, at any rate, by reasons good enough
for us. They want revenue; the import trade
gives them revenue in a form easily realisable;
therefore, they do not wish to place importers
at a material disadvantage. Their economies
may be unsound, but Bombay will not seek to
cast stones at them.

Refreshing and Agreeable.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOILET SOAP.

A pleasant Antiseptic Soap containing 100
parts Carbolic Acid. Should be used regularly
to improve the skin and complexion and prevent
infection.

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[2594-2]

NOW READY.

**BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,
1902. With Index. Price \$7.50.**
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902.

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CITY HALL.

DANIEL FRAWLEY & COMPANY

WILL PRODUCE

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ON SATURDAY, 4th OCTOBER,

"LORD AND LADY ALGY"

ON MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

ALL RESERVATIONS ALREADY MADE WILL BE HELD TILL 5 P.M.

TO-DAY, AFTER WHICH THEY WILL BE RE-SOLD.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902.

[2549]

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DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
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Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "
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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 204 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).
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Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
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THE WORKS are well equipped with the
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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Hamburg*, with the German Mail of the 2nd ult., left Singapore, on Sunday, the 28th ult., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Ernest Simons*, with the French Mail of the 5th ult., left Saigon on Wednesday, the 1st inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 4th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 2nd August.

The *Hongkong*, with the American Mail of the 11th ult., will leave Yokohama on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 10th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PRE	DATE
Canton, Hongkong, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hankow	Thursday, 2nd, 7.30 A.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai.	Hankow	Thursday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
	Hankow	Thursday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Bombay, Ac. India via Tuticorin.	P. R. Luitpold.	Thursday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Macao.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe and Yokohama.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Hankow, Peking and Hsinchong.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Canton.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.	Heungshan	Thursday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Cheong.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Wuchow.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Kobe.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, B.C. and Melbourne.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Manila.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Tientsin.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Europe, Ac. India via Tuticorin.	P. R. Luitpold.	Friday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Tientsin.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honoluli, and San Francisco.	Heungshan	Friday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		

TO-DAY

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. F. Lummett, 230 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Ordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, noon. Competition for the Royal Artillery Polo Trophy, 4.45 p.m.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	1st October.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8
Bank Bills on demand	1/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	1/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8
ON PARIS.	2.13
Bank Bills on demand	2.13
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.17
ON GERMANY.	1.73
On demand	1.73
ON NEW YORK.	41
Bank Bills on demand	41
Credit, at 60 days' sight	42
ON BOMBAY.	127 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
Bank on demand	127 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	127 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
Bank on demand	127 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	73 1/2
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, at 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	21 p.m.
On demand	21 p.m.
ON MANILA.	1 p.m.
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